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MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Andrew J. McFarland
Secretary
Joint Chiefs of Staff

REFERENCES: (a) JCS 1373 Series
(b) Memorandum by Director of Central Intelligence, 31 May 1946
(c) Memorandum from Secretary, JCS, 11 June 1946 (file SM-5979)

SUBJECT: Intelligence Terminology

In accordance with References (b) and (c), the glossary of terms proposed in JCS 1373/1 has been reviewed by the Central Intelligence Group. This review has been confined to the following principles:

- a. Those terms whose usage is confined to the Armed Forces are not within the province of the Central Intelligence Group.
- b. Only those intelligence terms which have Government-wide usage and whose common understanding by all Government agencies is essential to the national intelligence effort should be commented upon by the Central Intelligence Group.

Attached hereto as enclosure is a list of the terms which it is felt should be standardized throughout all Government agencies in accordance with the President's directive of 22 January 1946 authorizing and directing the National Intelligence Authority to coordinate the activities of all Government agencies engaged in intelligence activities.

It is recommended that JCS 1373/1 be amended in accordance with the enclosure attached hereto.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

E. K. WRIGHT
Colonel, GSC
Executive to the Director

ENCLOSURE

RECOMMENDED CHANGES IN THE DICTIONARY CONTAINED IN JCS 1372/1

Page 4 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, INTERPRETATION OF

The process of determining through the use of photographs taken from air craft in flight, the identity and physical characteristics of features of terrain, works of man, and the nature and extent of ground, sea, or air activity. ~~Applied to military purposes, this process is limited to the extraction of that information which pertains to terrain and to the capabilities, installation, strength, disposition, and activities of the enemy relating to his war effort.~~

COMMENT: The change adds a reference to photography and eliminates the unnecessarily restrictive clauses concerning technique.

Page 37 CAPABILITIES, ENEMY

The courses of action of which the an enemy is physically capable and which can possibly hinder or prevent the accomplishment of one's own mission influence a nation's desired course of action. ~~Enemy capabilities are considered in the light of such factors as the effects of time, space, terrain, strength, and disposition.~~

COMMENT: This term is in Government wide usage and should not be limited by definition to those capabilities which can hinder or prevent the accomplishment of one's own mission, but should be employed in its broadest aspect. The second sentence is deleted with the intention of broadening the scope and meaning of the term.

Page 42 CENSORSHIP

The examination of any type of communication, private or public, with a view to ~~suppressing or deleting whatever, if communicated, might aid the enemy or injure military discipline or civilian morale;~~
a. suppressing or deleting matter which, if communicated, might aid the enemy or injure military discipline or civilian morale; b. extracting from communications, for dissemination to appropriate authorities, information of value in time of emergency; c. also the act of suppressing, deleting, or extracting as in a and b above.

COMMENT: The use of censorship is two-fold; to suppress and to extract. It is believed that the second purpose should be included in this definition.

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CENSORSHIP, CIVIL

~~The military surveillance of all communications of civilians in areas occupied by the armed forces as a result of military operations. It is especially applicable in liberated or occupied territories. In military usage, civil censorship does not refer to censorship activities by civil authorities.~~

COMMENT: This term is in Government wide usage at the current time but with widely varied interpretations. In time of emergency civil agencies will also censor civil mail. This act has also been termed "civil censorship". The purely military interpretation of the term "civil censorship" is confusing and not acceptable outside the armed forces. It is believed that this term should be deleted in its entirety or broadened in scope to include all censorship by civil agencies.

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CENSORSHIP, MILITARY

~~The surveillance of communications of military personnel for the purpose of security of military information and the collection of information of value in wartime. In addition to military personnel, military censorship is applicable to civilians employed by or serving with the armed forces.~~

COMMENT: This term is in Government wide usage at the current time but with widely varied interpretations. In time of emergency civil agencies will also censor military mail. This act has been termed by some agencies "military censorship". The term should be broadened to include all censorship by military agencies.

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CLASSIFIED MATTER

~~A generic term comprising top secret, secret, confidential, and restricted categories, as distinguished from matter which either needs no safeguarding or the safeguarding of which can well be entrusted to the discretion of the various custodians and which is normally referred to as nonclassified matter. needs no safeguarding and which is referred to as non-classified matter.~~

COMMENT: A term in Government wide use. The deletion does not add to the definition and is believed unnecessary to restrict and confuse the structure of the definition.

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COMPROMISE

~~The capture or recovery by salvage, theft, photography, or cryptanalytic solution of cryptographic material, plans, orders, and the like by unauthorized persons.~~

Loss of security to a classified document, information or material resulting from the possibility of an unauthorized person or persons obtaining knowledge thereof.

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SECRET

COMMENT: The given definition is not believed technically correct. The "loss of security" and not "the capture of" is believed to constitute a "compromise".

Page 58 — COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

~~All measures taken to destroy the effectiveness of the enemy's intelligence.~~

Counterintelligence is that aspect of intelligence relating to all security control measures, both active and passive, designed to insure the safeguarding of information, personnel, equipment and installations against the espionage, sabotage or subversive activities of foreign powers and of disaffected or dissident groups or individuals which constitute a threat to the national security.

COMMENT: A term in Government wide usage. The definition has been broadened to omit reference to an "enemy" in order that the term may be applied in all fields, both domestic and foreign.

Page 66 DECLASSIFY (Added, a new definition)

To remove all security classification from a class of materiel, information or a document.

Page 74 DOWNGRADE

To assign a lower security classification to a ~~military~~ document or materiel.

COMMENT: Deletion of the restrictive adjective is recommended to permit Government wide usage. Strictly speaking DOWNGRADE does not remove all security classification.

Page 104 INFORMATION, NATIONAL ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF (Added, a new definition)

That information which is required by the Federal Government to assure the most effective accomplishment of the intelligence mission related to the national security.

COMMENT: Self-explanatory.

Page 105 INTELLIGENCE

~~1. Evaluated and interpreted information of value to the armed forces concerning a possible or actual enemy, or theater of operations. 2. The process of collecting information of value to the armed forces concerning a possible or actual enemy or theater of operations, collating such information, evaluating and interpreting it, and disseminating the resulting intelligence in whatever form is needed by the commander and armed forces being served. 3. The staff division or staff section of a unit of the armed forces which produces intelligence and plans, and supervises counterintelligence measures.~~

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Intelligence is the end product of the timely collection, evaluation, correlation, interpretation, and dissemination to the proper agencies of current information from all sources available on matters having to do with the immediate or long-range concerns of foreign or military policy or security. Intelligence may be in the form of factual statements, estimates, analyses or forecasts; it may be verbal or written; it may have internal aspects as it relates to the continental U. S. and its territories, possessions and approaches, and external aspects as it relates to all other countries whose policies or activities may concern the United States.

COMMENT: The suggested definition removes the term from the purely military field and permits Government wide usage.

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INTELLIGENCE, AIR

~~Military intelligence directly concerning the Air Forces: weather, enemy, air order of battle, antiaircraft defenses, enemy airdromes, and target information.~~

Air intelligence is intelligence information synthesized specifically to appraise such elements of alien intentions, capabilities and vulnerabilities as are necessary to the establishment of national policy and counsel on air preparedness and air operations.

COMMENT: The substituted definition is lifted in part from official Army Air Forces doctrine and is more fully explanatory of the purposes and scope of the air intelligence.

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INTELLIGENCE, COMBAT

Intelligence produced in time of war in a combat area based upon information collected in the field during military operations.

COMMENT: While this term is purely military, it is believed the substituted definition will prevent confusion in non-military agencies of the Government.

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INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION (Added, a new definition)

Intelligence information is that information of alien peoples obtainable in a multitude of manners and forms and having possible utility to appraisals of alien intentions, capabilities, and vulnerabilities.

COMMENT: The inclusion of this term will clarify to all personnel the all-embracing scope of the intelligence field.

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MILITARY

~~Of or pertaining to war or the affairs of war, more strictly pertaining to the army, to soldiers, and/or to marines.~~

COMMENT: The deleted words appear to be unnecessarily confusing and restrictive.

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PRODUCTION LOSS APPRAISAL

An estimate of damage inflicted on an industry by bombing in terms of quantities of finished products denied the enemy from the moment of attack, through the period of reconstruction, and to the point when full production is resumed.

COMMENT: Production loss may be the result of any of several methods of conducting warfare.

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SECURITY

~~Measures taken by a com and to protect itself from espionage, observation, sabotage, annoyance, or surprise. 2. Protection that results from any of the foregoing measures.~~

A condition which results from the establishment and maintenance of protective measures which insure a state of inviolability from hostile acts or influences. See also COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY; CRYPTOSECURITY; SECURITY, TRANSMISSION.

COMMENT: The substituted definition is believed to be more strictly correct and broader in interpretation.

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SECURITY, INTERNAL

A condition resulting from the measures taken within a command an organization or area to safeguard classified matter coming under its cognizance, including physical security of documents and materials.

COMMENT: The suggested change permits Government wide usage.

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STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Those materials vital to the national defense of a nation which must be procured entirely or to a substantial degree from sources outside the continental limits of the United States that nation because the domestic production is not sufficient in quantity or quality to meet requirements, and for which strict measures of conservation and control of distribution will be necessary in time of national emergency. See also CRITICAL MATERIALS.

COMMENT: The suggested change permits Government wide usage and will diminish the possibility of confusion among intelligence personnel in that the term has been broadened to apply to any nation.